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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

WHIPKEY, JASON T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2612

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/270,834

**Applicant(s)**

NIIKAWA ET AL.

**Examiner**

Jason T. Whipkey

**Art Unit**

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2005.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 15, 16 and 20-29 is/are rejected.  
7) ☒ Claim(s) 8-14 and 17-19 is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 March 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/16/05  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7, 15, and 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.
2. Regarding claim 5, Applicant's arguments filed May 27, 2005, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on page 11 that, "Duggan does not teaches or suggest the claimed step of displaying a folder *for storing image data transmitted from the camera* on a display functioning together with the computer, *based on a signal transmitted from the camera*" (emphasis original). Duggan, however, is not specific about the type of data present in the copied folder. One of ordinary skill in the art would understand that any type of data could be inside the folders, including image data. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In summary, the Kodak reference shows folders on the camera containing images (see page 8-3). The Kodak reference stops short of describing the well-known Microsoft Windows function of copying folders by dragging them to a new location. Duggan discloses having a user drag a folder to a destination, copying the files to the new location, and *repainting the windows that now contain a copy* (see column 15, lines 32-59).

Art Unit: 2612

3. The indicated allowability of claims 2-4, 6, and 20-29 is withdrawn in view of newly discovered references. Rejections based on the newly cited references follow.
4. This action is non-final because new grounds of rejection are being applied to unamended claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kajita (U.S. Patent No. 5,999,708).

Regarding **claim 1**, Kajita discloses:

a camera (scanner 115) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object (see column 3, lines 30-31);

a computer (personal computers 202-204) connectable to said camera (see column 3, lines 48-57);

a manipulation member (touch panel 111) provided to said camera and operative to input a command regarding control of a screen (LCD 109) for display on a display of the camera (see column 3, lines 17-25);

a camera controller (LCD controller 108) provided to said camera for detecting an operation of said manipulation member (see column 10, lines 5-8) and transmitting a signal representing the command input by the manipulation member to said computer (see column 9, lines 25-28 and 45-52, and column 10, lines 28-33); and

a controller (inherently necessary to run the operating system; see column 10, lines 9-12) provided in said computer for controlling a screen of a display functioning together with said computer, based on the signal received from said camera (see column 10, lines 33-37, and Figure 12).

Regarding **claim 20**, Kajita discloses:

a camera (scanner 115; see Figure 1) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object (see column 3, lines 30-31);

a computer (personal computers 202-204) connectable to said camera, said computer including a manipulation device (a mouse; see column 9, lines 63-64) for activating an operation performed by the computer (mice are inherently used to perform operations on a computer);

a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) provided in said camera, said memory registering an operation for said computer corresponding to the operation activated by said manipulation device ("a mouse click can be input by using the

Art Unit: 2612

mouse c[l]ick icon 1205” on computer image display frame 1201 displayed on LCD 109 of imaging device 1 — see column 9, lines 25-52 — wherein it is inherent that the imaging device stores instructions in a memory for carrying out the click operation); and

a manipulation member (touch panel 111 covering LCD 109) which calls a registered content from said memory (it is inherent that the imaging device stores instructions in a memory for carrying out the click operation) and specifies the operation based on the registered content to activate the corresponding operation when said manipulation member is operated (the imaging device determines the user’s objective — in this case, a click of the mouse — and transmits the instruction to the computer to be carried out; see column 10, lines 5-18).

Regarding **claim 22**, Kajita discloses:

a camera (scanner 115; see Figure 1) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object (see column 3, lines 30-31);

a computer (personal computers 202-204) connectable to said camera (via LAN 201);

a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) provided in said camera, said memory registering an operation to specify a folder for transferring the image data to said computer (instructions are inherently stored in the imaging device for carrying out the disclosed processes, including directions for the disclosed storing

of image data in a specified directory on the personal computer; see column 9, lines 7-10); and

a manipulation member (scan button 1103) which calls a registered content from said memory and specifies the operation based on the registered content when said manipulation member is operated (after pressing scan button 1103, the inherently stored process of storing the captured image data in the specified directory of the personal computer is performed; see column 9, lines 11-22).

Regarding **claim 23**, Kajita discloses:

a connector (external interface 118) connectable to a computer (see column 3, line 7), said computer operable by way of a manipulation device (a mouse; see column 9, lines 63-64);

a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) for registering an operation for the computer corresponding to an operation activated by said manipulation device (“a mouse c[lick] can be input by using the mouse c[lick] icon 1205” on computer image display frame 1201 displayed on LCD 109 of imaging device 1 — see column 9, lines 25-52 — wherein it is inherent that the imaging device stores instructions in a memory for carrying out the click operation); and

a manipulation member (touch panel 111 covering LCD 109) which calls a registered content from said memory (it is inherent that the imaging device stores instructions in a memory for carrying out the click operation) and specifies the operation based on the registered content to activate the corresponding

operation when said manipulation member is operated (the imaging device determines the user's objective — in this case, a click of the mouse — and transmits the instruction to the computer to be carried out; see column 10, lines 5-18).

Regarding **claim 25**, Kajita discloses:

a connector (external interface 118) connectable to a computer (see column 3, line 7);

a memory (inherently present for running the computer's operating system, which operates to create new files; see column 9, lines 21-22) for registering an operation for the computer (creating a new file; see *id.*);

a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) for registering an operation to specify a folder for transferring image data to the computer (instructions are inherently stored in the imaging device for carrying out the described processes, including directions for the disclosed storing of image data in a specified directory on the personal computer; see column 9, lines 7-10); and

a manipulation member (scan button 1103) which calls a registered content from said memory and specifies the operation based on the registered content when said manipulation member is operated (after pressing scan button 1103, the inherently stored process of storing the captured image data in the specified directory of the personal computer is performed; see column 9, lines 11-22).



Art Unit: 2612

Regarding **claim 26**, Kajita discloses that the registered operation for said computer includes displaying image data in the computer (the imaging device allows an operator to preview a selected image stored in the computer prior to printing; see column 9, line 45, through column 10, line 36; column 11, lines 47-51; and column 12, lines 65-67).

Regarding **claim 28**, Kajita discloses that the registered operation for said computer includes displaying image data in the computer (the imaging device allows an operator to preview a selected image stored in the computer prior to printing; see column 9, line 45, through column 10, line 36; column 11, lines 47-51; and column 12, lines 65-67).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

Art Unit: 2612

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

9. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajita.

**Claim 2** may be treated like claim 1. However, Kajita is silent with regard to using the manipulation member to specify a folder for transferring image data acquired by the camera to the computer while the imaging device is in the *reproduction* mode.

Kajita, however, discloses a scanning mode, wherein:

the operation of said manipulation member is to specify a folder (see column 9, lines 7-19) for transferring image data acquired by said camera to said computer (see column 9, lines 19-22).

An advantage of providing a display on an imaging device that is identical to the display on a computer is that a user may select an image storage location using an interface he or she is familiar with and may be apprised of the status of the computer when the computer is not directly in front of him or her. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's imaging device specify a folder for transferring image data acquired by the camera to the computer.

10. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajita in view of the Kodak EOS DCS 1/3/5 Digital Cameras User's Manual and Parulski (U.S. Patent No. 5,402,170).

**Claim 3** may be treated like claim 2. However, Kajita is silent with regard to the computer displaying a warning screen when the folder has insufficient capacity.

The Kodak EOS DCS 1/3/5 Digital Cameras User's Manual discloses a variety of error messages displayed on the screen of a computer connected to a camera (see the top of page 8-54), including:

said computer displays a warning screen on said display (specifically, "Can not complete the Copy To operation because the disk is full"; see the middle of page 8-59) when a capacity of the specified folder is not enough (see page 8-59).

An advantage of displaying a warning message is that an operator can know when and why the requested task has failed. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's camera transfer warning information to the camera when the folder has insufficient capacity.

Both Kajita and the Kodak manual are silent with regard to the computer transferring warning information to the camera when the folder has insufficient capacity.

Parulski discloses:

said computer (12 in Figure 1) transmits warning information to said camera when a capacity of the specified folder is not enough (see column 4, lines 50-60).

An advantage of providing a notification of insufficient computer disk space to an imaging device is that a user may be apprised of the status of the computer when the computer is not directly in front of him or her. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

Art Unit: 2612

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's imaging device be notified of insufficient disk space on the computer.

Regarding **claim 4**, Kajita discloses:

said camera is provided with an image display (LCD 109) and displays a warning screen thereon based on the warning information, the warning screen being different from that on said display (LCD 109 displays a reduced version of the image displayed on the computer monitor in order to fit the entire screen on the smaller LCD; see column 9, line 45, through column 10, line 8).

11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodak (see the included "Kodak Digital Science DC120 Zoom Digital Camera User's Guide") in view of Duggan (U.S. Patent No. 5,584,035).

Regarding **claim 5**, the Kodak manual discloses:

A computer program product (the DC120 camera's mounting software, as shown on page 8-4) based on which a computer, which is connectable to a camera (see page 3-1) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object, executes the step of receiving a signal transmitted by the camera connected to the computer (an image may be retrieved from an image folder on the camera and copied to the computer by dragging and dropping an image; see pages 8-3 and 8-4).

The Kodak manual is silent with regard to displaying a folder on the computer for storing image data transmitted from the camera.

Art Unit: 2612

Duggan discloses a user interface for manipulating objects, as shown in Figure 12a. By dragging folder 80 from first machine MC1 to second machine MC2, a copy of the folder is produced in the repainted window representing machine MC2 upon completion of the duplication of the subject material (see column 15, lines 32-67).

An advantage of displaying a folder representing transferred data is that a user may visually verify that a group of images has successfully been copied. For this reason, it would have been obvious at the time of invention to have the software disclosed by Kodak display a folder representing transferred data.

12. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kodak in view of Duggan and further in view of Parulski.

**Claim 6** may be treated like claim 5. However, both the Kodak reference and Parulski are silent with regard to transmitting warning data to the camera when the capacity of the folder is insufficient.

Parulski discloses:

warning data is transmitted to the camera when a capacity of the folder is not enough (see column 4, lines 50-60).

An advantage of providing a notification of insufficient computer disk space to an imaging device is that a user may be apprised of the status of the computer when the computer is not directly in front of him or her. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kodak's imaging device be notified of insufficient disk space on the computer.

Art Unit: 2612

13. Claims 7, 15, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imaeda (U.S. Patent No. 5,473,366) in view of Shibata (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0018114).

Regarding **claim 7**, Imaeda discloses a system, including:

a camera (TV telephone main body 101; see Figure 2) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object (see column 5, lines 17-18);

a computer (the remote system identical to the one in Figure 2) connectable to said camera (via an external communication line; see column 5, lines 61-62);

an image display (219) provided to said camera;

a controller (overall control unit 201 in the remote system) provided to said computer for detecting a connection of said camera to said computer and automatically (see column 6, lines 20-23) transmitting display data stored in said computer to said camera based on the detected results (see column 7, lines 47-59); and

a camera controller (overall control unit 201 in the local system) provided to said camera for controlling a screen of said image display based on the display data received from said computer (see column 7, lines 55-65).

Imaeda is silent with regard to changing the number of pixels of in the received display data.

Shibata discloses a video conferencing device, wherein each terminal:

controls a screen of said image display (see figures 4(a)-4(f)) based on the display data received from said computer (the remote terminals; see paragraph 98) while changing the number of pixels of the display data (minor-frame address generator 309 generates skipped addresses to thin out received image data; see paragraph 101).

An advantage of changing the number of pixel of display data displayed is that additional information may also be displayed on the screen. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Imaeda's system change the number of pixels of the display data displayed.

Regarding **claim 15**, Imaeda discloses a device, including:

a connector connectable to a computer (communication control unit 212 in Figure 1);

an image display (219); and

a camera controller (overall control unit 201) for receiving display data transmitted automatically from a computer (a remote system identical to the one in Figure 1; see column 6, lines 20-23) when connected to said connector and controlling a screen of said image display based on the received display data (see column 7, lines 47-65).

Imaeda is silent with regard to changing the number of pixels of in the received display data.

Shibata discloses a video teleconferencing device, wherein each terminal:

controls a screen of said image display (see figures 4(a)-4(f)) based on the received display data (see paragraph 98) while changing the number of pixels of the display data (minor-frame address generator 309 generates skipped addresses to thin out received image data; see paragraph 101).

An advantage of changing the number of pixel of display data displayed is that additional information may also be displayed on the screen. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Imaeda's system change the number of pixels of the display data displayed.

Regarding **claim 16**, Shibata discloses:

said camera controller changes the number of pixels of the display data by thinning out the display data (minor-frame address generator 309 generates skipped addresses to thin out received image data; see paragraph 101).

14. Claims 21 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajita in view of Ward (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0142215) and Kodak (see the included "Kodak Digital Science DC120 Zoom Digital Camera User's Guide").

Regarding **claim 21**, Kajita discloses:

a camera (scanner 115; see Figure 1) for photographing an object and acquiring image data of the object (see column 3, lines 30-31);

a computer (personal computers 202-204) connectable to said camera (via LAN 201);



a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) provided in said camera, said memory registering an operation which includes a transfer of the image data to said computer (instructions are inherently stored in the imaging device for carrying out the disclosed processes, including directions for the disclosed storing of image data on the personal computer; see column 9, lines 11-12);

a manipulation member (scan button 1103) which calls a registered content from said memory and specifies the operation based on the registered content when said manipulation member is operated (after pressing scan button 1103, the inherently stored process of storing the captured image data on the personal computer is performed; see column 9, lines 11-22).

Kajita is silent with regard to displaying a dialog pertaining to the transfer on a display of the camera.

Ward discloses a system for transferring images from an electronic camera, wherein a camera (see Figure 1) displays a status dialog (on LCD 24, with messages such as “transfer in progress” and “transfer complete”; see paragraph 14) pertaining to the transfer of image data.

An advantage of displaying a dialog box is that an operator may be apprised of why his or her camera is not responsive to commands. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita’s system include a dialog box on the imaging device’s display.

Both Kajita and Ward are silent with regard to displaying a dialog pertaining to the transfer on a display functioning together with a computer.

The Kodak Digital Science DC120 Zoom Digital Camera User's Guide discloses a system for transferring images from an electronic camera, wherein a computer displays a status dialog pertaining to the transfer of image data (see page 5-7, especially the "Show Progress Window" and "Always on Top" selections).

An advantage of displaying a dialog box is that an operator may be apprised of why his or her computer is not responsive to commands. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's system include a dialog box on the computer's display.

Regarding **claim 27**, Kajita discloses:

said registered operation for said computer includes transfer of the image data to the computer immediately after photographing (see column 9, lines 15-22).

15. Claims 24 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kajita in view of Kodak (see the included "Kodak Digital Science DC120 Zoom Digital Camera User's Guide").

Regarding **claim 24**, Kajita discloses:

a connector (external interface 118) connectable to a computer (see column 3, line 7);

a memory (ROM 102 and RAM 103) for registering an operation for the computer, operation including transfer of image data to the computer (instructions are inherently stored in the imaging device for carrying out the disclosed

Art Unit: 2612

processes, including directions for the disclosed storing of image data in on the personal computer; see column 9, lines 11-12);

a manipulation member (scan button 1103) which calls a registered content from said memory and specifies the operation based on the registered content when said manipulation member is operated when the connector connects the camera to the computer (after pressing scan button 1103, the inherently stored process of storing the captured image data on the connected personal computer is performed; see column 9, lines 11-22).

Kajita is silent with regard to performing any sort of synchronous display on both the camera and a display functioning together with the computer when the imaging device is in scanning mode.

However, Kajita discloses that, "In Fig. 12, the contents same as those of the image displayed on the image plane of the connected computer are displayed on the computer image plane display frame 1202" (see column 9, lines 45-52).

An advantage of providing a display on an imaging device that is identical to the display on a computer is that a user may select an image storage location using an interface he or she is familiar with and may be apprised of the status of the computer when the computer is not directly in front of him or her. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's imaging device provide a display for image capture that is synchronous with a computer while in the scanning mode.

Kajita is silent with regard to the computer displaying (and transmitting to LCD 109 of the imaging device) a dialog.

Art Unit: 2612

The Kodak Digital Science DC120 Zoom Digital Camera User's Guide discloses a system for transferring images from an electronic camera, wherein a computer displays a status dialog pertaining to the transfer of image data (see page 5-7, especially the "Show Progress Window" and "Always on Top" selections).

An advantage of displaying a dialog box is that an operator may be apprised of why his or her system is not responsive to commands. For this reason, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have Kajita's system include a dialog box on the displays.

Regarding **claim 29**, Kajita discloses:

said registered operation for said computer includes transfer of the image data to the computer immediately after photographing (see column 9, lines 15-22).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

16. Claims 8-14 and 17-19 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claims 8-11, no prior art could be located that teaches or fairly suggests a camera system including a connected computer, wherein a controller in the computer transmits display data to the camera automatically whenever a connection is detected, and wherein an

Art Unit: 2612

image display on the camera thins out display data based on the difference between the number of pixels of a camera display and the number of pixels of a computer display.

Regarding claims 12-14, no prior art could be located that teaches or fairly suggests a camera system including a connected computer, wherein a controller in the computer transmits display data to the camera automatically whenever a connection is detected, and wherein warning data is transmitted to the camera when sufficient storage capacity does not exist.

Regarding claim 17, no prior art could be located that teaches or fairly suggests a camera that receives display data transmitted automatically from a computer upon connection, wherein image data displayed on the camera is thinned out without thinning out the image of a mouse cursor display.

Regarding claims 18 and 19, no prior art could be located that teaches or fairly suggests a camera that receives display data transmitted automatically from a computer upon connection, wherein image data displayed on the camera is *thinned out at a rate* in response to an operation of a manipulation member on the camera.

### ***Conclusion***

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason Whipkey, whose telephone number is (571) 272-7321. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. eastern daylight time.

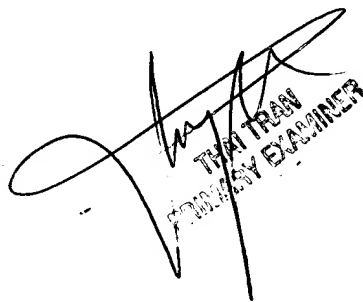
Art Unit: 2612

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran, can be reached at (571) 272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JTW  
JTW

August 29, 2005



THAI TRAN  
PATENT EXAMINER